had made what it is to-day.

of BISMARCK set up for him?

With bare hands slays mad cougar.-Newspaper headline.

Enough to madden any cougar.

more pretentious researchers.

formed it is safe to believe that one

be American bluelackets now in Eu-

ropean waters make their own ciga-

rettes because of "a rule, not very old,

prohibiting the sale of made ciga-

cigarette tobacco and papers, of which

the canteen. But there is no objec-

tion to the men buying made ciga-rettes ashore." We hope that the ne-

cessity of conserving cargo space in

transports explains this apparently

unreasonable regulation, but when we

think of Josephus we are troubled

Mr. Tarr says if Venezuela had acted as Germany did the United States would

ave punished her at once.-Newspaper

But Venezuela could not act as Ger-

many has. Venezuela is a civilized

The author of a book on "Progress and Prosperity" has just died leaving

an estate insufficient to pay his debts.

The principal difficulty encountered by

literary speculators on the methods of

principles to the practical and puzzling

The Industrial Workers of the World

nops of a company making sanitary

who have been arrested in Chicago for conspiracy to stir up disorder in the

appliances for the army will probably

ffer in their defence the plea that

shed. One of the grave counts in the

Industrial Workers' indictment of the

world is that society as it is now

Representative FRED A. BRITTEN of

llinois, who has been accused of pro-

Jerman sympathies by Representative

HEFLIN, asserts that Mr. HEFLIN is a

fat, white vested jellyfish is more

respectable than a pro-Prussian Amer-

commit suicide for fear of death,

PARADE ON SATURDAY

a Better Chance to See Them.

Will you please use your influence to

afternoon? That being a half holiday,

all who desire can have an opportunity

to witness the departure of the Ameri-

NEW YORK, August 4. S. G. CABLE.

Sleuth Wouldn't Return Empty Handed.

From the Mulling Enterprise.

Rural Policeman Paysinger went out !

the Mallory section and failing to locate the negroes for which he went in search

he resolved not to return empty handed.

The Sick Man Speaks.

The report that General von Falkenhayn, formerly Chief of the German Staff, had gone to Turkey to succeed Field Marshal von der Golts as commander and military adviser has been confirmed.—The news from the East.

I'm changing dectors once again; at least,

I'll have some new prescriptions couched

I'll have to do the opposite, I s'pose, of

They call me Sick Man; Allah knows the

And likewise Allah only knows how awful

When ordinary folks are sick, they choose

Hall. Doctor Falkenhayn!"

their own M. D.:

times say: "Oh, rot!

are mortgaged all

cease to fret.

one best bet;

A single glimpse of paradise will be my

I'm wise from long experience to what

(For Potsdam rules in paradise, they tell

So it really matters little who it is

"Farewell, dear Doctor von der Goltz!

A. H. FOLWELL.

For just as on my couch of bliss I

with long pent sigh.

must meet my eye

me, same as here

entertain:

in words I do not know;

so he came down upon a large rattle-

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-

tend this great parade.

can troops to the front.

ratties.

organized tries to keep clean.

sanitary appliances should be abol-

with doubts.

country.

affairs of life.

talked not wisely but too much.

gold.

MONDAY, AUGUST 6, 1917.

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f our friends who favor us with manu-lets and illustrations for publication wish have referred articles returned they mus all cases send stamps for that purpose. TELEPHONE, BEEKMAN 2200.

#### Strategy or Senile Debility?

It is evident that Mr. MURPHY is playing the game of trot 'em out and | et 'em show their paces. Periodically shadows some individual, obscure or try and sometimes his previous con-

In other Mayoralty years the Tammany nominee has been sensed nonths before his nomination. Always there has been some one man, in her collapse will be swift. or close to the Hall, who has risen pirants. Most of them have been popplar with the rank and file. GRANT nomination for Mayor, and Sheriff before his second and successful camfices before he ran for Mayor. VAN Wyck had been a Judge, but was more reverently regarded among the faithful as the Porthos of the beefsteak parties. McClellan had shown ability as a vote getter, being elected nominations of these men were known onths beforehand. Even the Hon. EDWARD EVERETT McCall looked like a live one for a considerable period before the debacle. There had been concentration.

This year only one name apparently attractive to the Tammany voters has appeared, and this name Mr. MURPHY seems pleased to cover up with a fantastic parade of unknowns and impossibilities. Perhaps books on strategy lie open in the library at Good Ground. Do these suggested candidates constitute a curtain of fire behind which At SMITH is to rush the Mitchel trenches at the last minute? If so, that young general may tremble for fear of his own barrage. It is more likely, however, that the manœuvre is only a sign that Tammany cannot concentrate-and that is a symptom of senile debility.

# Corn's Proper Use.

seems assured; a crop largely in ex- great as that. cess of that mighty figure is a recent cent, of the crop.

Americans do not like corn as food. largely made of rich cream, butter will be made more difficult. and eggs; but in all its shapes, in all its appetizing disguises, of which our menacing. It will be corrected by correspondents have been writing us the authorities, who have only to many interesting particulars, we leave tighten up the loose places and let corn, practically untouched as a food, down somewhat on the rigidity of the to its usual purpose, feed.

When and where corn is plentiful butter, cheese, of pork in its many provision for the future. palatable forms-ham, bacon, sauof a farm of 6,000 acres of corn, of which not a bushel is shipped except. It is purely temporary in its operain the shape of fat pigs; of vast tion. When this first draft of 9,500, ranches where thousands of cattle are | 000 shall be exhausted-perhaps pro-California acres crowded with chickens, corn fed largely; yet impressive fore so far as providing for further as are these figures they do not tell military forces is concerned. An their Emperor, the whole tale.

Hundreds of thousands of farmers depth of our corn growing region informed and ignorantly apprehensive responsible for that fatal disaster who may raise other crops also raise recruits will follow. enough corn to feed a few cattle, a few pigs, a barnyard of chickens. and it is their products of beef, pork, age of 21 after June 5 last. It should scurity and disgrace. poultry, milk, cheese, butter, eggs have decreed that they should be which most increase the mighty store | called for examination in semi-annual | of Staff, but fell because of disasters

of food produced from corn. bread, an ear of green coro, a saucer of hominy were eaten throughout the ling of our military system. country, no abatement of food econeconomical loss.

army's needs, the year should be marked by no increased hardships caused by high food prices.

#### Germany's Gold and Credit.

The grave significance of the German search for gold and quest for credit is scarcely revealed in the brief paragraphs concerning it which are cabled day by day.

That the Government has called for all the gold ornaments of the people is passed over as a curious liustration of German thoroughness. That the response has been most disappointing to the financiers-barely one-fifth of the amount expected having been contributed-is noted but little understood.

Yet nothing, perhaps not even the stendy succession of military defeats on the western front, shows more clearly the desperation of Germany's state to-day than the occasional obscure despatches about her shrinking supply of gold.

Germany has long been a heavy buyer of supplies in all the markets there emerges from the Tammany of the world left open to her. With what did she buy? With credit, so otherwise, who is stamped by the long as nations friendly to her recensor in Fourteenth street as fit for tained belief in her ultimate success. publication. His age, calling, ances- But as that belief lost its hold she was obliged to pay in gold. It is bedition of political servitude are de- lieved that this has long been her tailed. The game hurts nobody. It position, and that her gold supply, the is merely a political way of marking second in point of size in the world at the opening of the war, has been depleted to the danger point. Once it is exhausted Germany will be barred from all foreign markets and

If increase in the gold supply above the little group of serious as- impossible, extension of credits in the countries with which Germany desires to trade is the next recourse had been an Alderman before his first. The chief commercial nations are at war with her, but she has still a hold on her neighbors like Switzerpaign. Gilroy held four public of. land, Holland and the Scandinavian countries. Obviously the desire to lend is not general. The general atti tude of neutrals is shown by the method used to coerce Switzerland into a heavy loan by the threat that if the mountain republic refuses Ger-President of the Board of Aldermen many will refuse to furnish coal to and Representative in Congress. The her. A like demand has been made upon Sweden.

With her gold reserve exhausted and with her credit dead Germany would be as helpless as any other bankrupt. She could pay her soldiers with paper and placate her people with bonds but not a pound of food or of munitions of war from beyond her borders could be had on such terms.

### A Necessary Military Law.

It is apparent that the discourag ing records of the first two days sessions of the exemption boards in New York city are not to be continued. Seemingly the men with good grounds for exemption preferred to put their fortune to the test early and have it determined. Had the resulting record stood as the average for our whole draft we should have obtained from our 9,500,000 men registered an army of less than a mill-The later records and the re-Amazing Results Accomplished by turns from districts outside New York show that the proportion of men ac-▲ 3,000,000,000 bushel corn crop cepted will be four or five times as

Even the present reports probably estimate. Authorities do not agree indicate a greater proportion of exas to the amount of corn our people emptions than the final results will consume in the many forms and con- show. The ratio will be cut down ditions in which the grain reaches when the returns come in from the the dinner table; the highest estimate | country districts, where men are more we have seen is 3 per cent., but other physically fit, where the foreign eleauthorities estimate as low as 1 per ment is less numerous and where there has been no systematic agita tion against the draft. Moreover, it The frontiersman abandons his corn records all exemptions claimed. The pone as soon as any other bread grain exemptions allowed will be quite a is available and within his means. different matter. As exemption boards It is true that we do as a people and medical examiners become better voluntarily consume green corn but- acquainted with the ways and the tered and spiced, hominy disguised wiles of the slackers the path to freewith cream and sugar, corn bread, dom from national responsibilities

The situation is not to be thought physical examinations to obtain the men needed for the present. But it

Congress must take up again the sages—chickens and eggs. These are subject of universal military training the chief of the nourishing and tooth- and service on which it was engaged some substances which make to groan when war came upon us. The selecthe tables of the well fed. We hear tive draft, an emergency measure, comes far from being the same thing. corn fed for beef; of thousands of ducing an army of less than 2,000,000 grace with it. Not one of them is other law and another period, like

This law makes no provision for

Congress should order that on Janomy would therefore result. It may uary 1, 1918, all men of 21 who at- weeks has he been restored to a very be that the experts could prove that tained that age after the date set for every bushel of corn diverted from the selective draft should be called its proper use as feed for stock is an to the colors for instruction. Suit-

enty five million bushels of corn will tions should be provided. Of the int. him out of the post his own efforts be harvested this year in this counter there would be few, for comparatry if present estimates are fulfilled. tively few youths of that age have Substantially all of this will be con- incurred responsibilities for others. verted into the animal foods most The call would bring about 500,000 desired by our people. If this all new men to the colors, and by making most unimaginable store of food be the law permanent and the calls semiwell handled as to transportation and annually, a like number would be distribution by administrators having added to the armed forces of the well in mind first our home and our nation every six months. The condi- them their positions, power and prestions under which these men should pass from instruction camps to active the Imperial throne that the genius service should be prescribed in the law. If the present war were to end within eighteen months none would be so called. But nevertheless there would be a steady stream of young men into the instruction camps to be taught the duties of a soldier and a etriot and to serve for a year or nore, according to the terms fixed by the statute.

Thus in two or three years we hould have universal training estabished with the minimum of friction. The emergency of the present war would be the occasion for its establishment, and its advantages, we firmly believe, would be so convincing that it would never be abandoned.

#### A New Slav State.

The plans for a Jugo-Slav state, the Serb irredentists' dream of a union of the South Siav people of Austria-Hungary, the Serbs of Serbia, Macedonia and Montenegro, have now on account of the war taken on a more definite form than ever before. The differences between the branches of the race have been settled in a six weeks conference at Corfu, and a scheme of confederation formulated.

At this conference there were present representatives of the Croats, Slavones, Bosniaks and Herzegovinians from Austro-Hungarian provinces. Their president, Dr. ANTON Trumsilice, signed an agreement with the Serbian Premier, M. PASH-ITCH, the principal provision of which was that these people should constitute an independent state, a democratic parliamentary monarchy under the Karageorgevitch dynasty. The new state would have a population of 12,-000,000. According to the agreement it is to constitute "a powerful bulwark" against German aggression and to be "the inseparable ally of all civilized states."

The Serb people have fared badly under Austrian and Magyar rule. While numerically the strongest people under both of these governments, they have been practically without representation. These governments have endeavored to prevent the Serbs from uniting by keeping alive some of their racial prejudices and by splitting them up into units that would take away their power. They are divided into eleven provincial administrations and into thirteen legislative bodies. The Magyars made Agram a centre from which they long conducted a propaganda for intensifying a difference between the Croats and Serbs over religion and language that originated with the split between the Eastern and Western churches.

The misgovernment of subject races by Austria-Hungary has been shown at its worst in the rule of the South Slavs. This has been all the more remarkable in that no people, had they been fairly treated, would have been more valuable to the state. The charge made as one of the reasons for the chastisement of Serbia that she was inciting the Jugo-Slavs to rebellion against the Austro-Hungarian rule was unjust. The agitation came not from Serbia but from the Jugo-Slavs themselves. That the Jugo-Slavs should demand

an independent state of their own and give the soldier boys a sendoff, but seamanship. after these years of subjection by if the date is made for Thursday thou-Austria is natural. They have evidently laid a broad foundation of democracy. They have apportioned the representation in their Diet upon a basis of population among the Orthodox and Catholic, Mohammedan and Jew. They have settled their language question by recognizing equally the Latin and Cyrillic alphabets. The new state promises freedom of religion, the equality of citizens and universal suffrage by secret ballot. This state, that lays its foundation upon the triumph of democracy and the rights of all peoples to dispose of themselves, has had so long a spiritual existence that the question of its physical existence is not likely to be overlooked in the new order that must come with the readjustment after the war.

## Three Extinguished Firebrands.

That is an interesting story that there is an abundance of beef, milk, does suggest the wisdom of making at a Potsdam conference just prior to the outbreak of war the Kalser was desirous of accepting Sir Ep-WARD GREY'S offer of mediation, but was dissunded when "Moltke, Fal-RENHAYN and TIRPITZ threw their swords on the table and offered their resignations."

> It is made doubly interesting by the later fate of the three firebrands who demanded war, got it and disthe nation will be where it was be- now in the office he occupied at the They call the one they want to come; time they delivered their message to When ordinary folks are sick, they some-

MOLTKE went down with the failthe present, of painful and unsatis- ure of the Paris drive. As Chief of throughout the great breadth and factory selection from a mass of ill Staff he was held by the Emperor My doctors never wait for me to office call; which cost Germany the war. The laurels his uncle won in 1871 withthe enlistment of men reaching the ered on his brow and he died in ob-"Farewell, dear Doctor von d Hall, Doctor Falkenhayn!"

FALKENHAYN succeeded him as Chief. or at most annual classes. But this in Galicia for which the Kaiser, whom Though not a single slice of corn failure of the law may be made the he had once coerced, held him responreason for a most effective remodel- sible. Driven from his high estate he spent long months in obscure retirement. Only within the last few 'Twill be my Herr Physician, supreme in weeks has be been restored to a very Allah's sphere subordinate command.

And Von TIRPITZ. He clung long to the control of the navy, but the able provision for discharge because demand for greater frightfulness than Three billion one hundred and sev- of physical disability and for exemp- even he had dreamed of finally cast

LUCE AND HIS BOYS. The Great Experiment of Which the Did the Kaiser when he required Late Rear Admiral Was Sponsor. or accepted the resignations of these

war lords think of that dramatic TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Str. It scene in the Potsdam palace when, eems to me that the newspaper obituwith swords clattering on the table aries of Rear Admiral Stephen B. Luce, top, they forced him into a war which who died last week at the age of 90 has ruined the German nation, cost years, all failed to emphasize the sallent feature of his career as a naval offitige, and may yet cost WILLIAM II. cer, viz., the establishment of the apprentice training system in the navy.

To every living officer of the navy graduated before 1890 the name of Captain Pensius, the naval expert of Stephen B. Luce instantly brings to the Berliner Tageblatt, acknowledges mind the experiment made by the Navs that England has control of the sea, Department with the purpose to train thus disproving the theory that no boys between the ages of fourteen and eighteen years to be man-o'-warsmen Prussian can acknowledge the truth and to be the elite enlisted corps of the service. If my memory serves well the idea was broached by Captain Luce about 1879, and the system was inaugurated under Secretary Chandler of the Arthur Administration in late 1881 The ghost of his former partner has

or 1882. revealed to OHEN WAUNG of Roseburg, Commodore Luce was in entire charge of the experiment. At that time the Ore., the hiding place of a store of This spirit is a more useful whole enlisted force of the navy numvisitor from the beyond than most of bered about 7,000 men and 2,000 offithose which engage the attention of cers. Of the 7,000 men at least half were foreign born seamen, Norwegians When it is reported from remote and Danes predominating. Officers of that time recognised full well the evil of and thinly settled centres of civilizathis condition, yet it was nearly impostion that "anti-draft mobs" have been sible to get competent American seamen for the navy. So when Captain Luce or two loose tongued fellows have (a little later he was promoted to Comnodore) proposed to enlist boys as apprentices and produce a new American The Tribune tells its readers that stock for the navy the scheme was ac-

epted with enthusiasm I well recall the advertisement printed small type, nonparell, in many daily and weekly newspapers of the early ettes in United States naval canteens. 80s, usually in the most obscure cor-The rule does not forbid the sale of ner of the classified page. These adverplentiful supply is always carried in tisements ran about this way:

> Wanted-Boys for the navy, ages 14 to 8 years. To serve until 21. Good food, ducation, and see foreign countries. Address Capt. J. H. Gillis, U. S. S. Minne sota, West Twenty-third street, New York This was rather sensational advertising for the navy in those days

> The little advertisement found 'ts way into many homes of the West and into many college preparatory schools. Those were the days when boys were still reading Captain Marryat's books, of which the favorite was "Midshipman Easy." The public knew almost nothing about our navy. Rarely was a newspaper item printed about the service or any ship or officer. Truly the navy was unknown to American boys. So they came from the West and

South to New York and Philadelphia, and New England farmers' sons went to Boston to join the navy. Of course accumulating fortunes is to apply their boys of these three cities were especially interested and flocked on board the Minnesota, the Independence and the Wabash, three receiving ships. Eager, adventurous lads, most of them accompanied by their parents or guardians, and some with no one, declaring they were orphans without guardians, and the department winked an eye and assigned some officer, usually the chaplain, to adopt the boy and "consent" have him apprenticed.

Indeed, they were well picked, those boys. I recall a day aboard the old Minnesota in the Hudson River at the foot of West Twenty-fourth street in 1883 when forty-two boys presented hemselves for enlistment and only two were accepted. It happened that these two had both run away from a college fat, white vested jellyfish." Still, even preparatory school in the West and were "adopted" by the chaplain.

They were shipped as "third class

boys." After strenuous training lasting from three to seven years they were pro-Oklahoma slackers fighting the moted or "rated" successively "second draft with rifles seem about as logical class," "first class," "ordinary seaman second class," "ordinary seamsn apprenas the people who every now and then tice," "landsman apprentice." was much excitement when a new rate 'seaman gunner" was made for them opening the way upward to a warrant. The pay of a first class boy was \$9 a That Would Give Soldlers' Relatives month. The pay of seaman apprentice was \$24 a month. And they were taught are thousands of patriotic Americans with a vengeance—to hand, reef and 1891-1892 and 1905-1906 Germany was who have relatives going to the front steer, to man great guns and handle to fight for American ideals and institu- small arms, including the cutlass, and tions. They would like to see the parade all sorts of signalling and small boat

But where are they now, those lads sands cannot leave their business to at- of old fashioned American breeding who entered the naval service with intent to make it their life work? Pertry to change the date to Saturday haps there were 3,000 of them at one time in the service. I doubt if 100 are till serving. The experiment failed. chiefly because Commodore Luce, with all his strong, fine understanding of boys and his large vision of coming national needs, was dragged down by incompetent bureaucrats and politicians. With the exception of life on board

ommodore Luce's flagship the New Hampshire, at Newport, the service was made flendishly unattractive to the boys. They were literally starved on the seagoing training trips. On the The square rigged sloops Jamestown, rattler was 56 inches long and had twelve toga and Portsmouth in the '80s it seemed to the boys that they were be ing trained to live without food. I heading "Conserving for Profit." well the Jamestown and later in life discussed this subject with Captain Charles V. Gridley, who had comthat conditions in the old navy, especially in the apprentice training squad-Luce was helpless, for in those days no officer had yet dared to appeal directly to the American public over the heads I think a treatment's over, and le, 'tis but of the political bureaucrats, even though corruption in handling navy appropriations was biatantly commonplace. I distinctly recall "the Commodore" in those days as he passed up and down through my pain: inspecting the 900 boys then on board.

"Farewell, dear Dector von der Goltz! A slight built man-some would say a inspecting the 900 boys then on board.

little man-with keen but kindly face, and every boy was one of his own children. He did make the New Hampshire a ship never to be forgotten by the boys; they loved it. Their disillusionment came later when they were drafted to the other ships. So it must have been that Admiral

I'll do without a doctor." Is that so here? Yes-not: Luce at the end of his life, looking I cannot call my pain my own, my aches back to Mexican war service and civil war service and war college and all the assignments that have been enumerated in his oblivary, felt a rising of first upon their morning list, and there I shall remain: well, dear Doctor von der Goltz! the heart when he visioned in memory the lads who are still identified in the service as "Stephen B. Luce's boys." PHILIP R. DILLON. If ever I'm allowed to flit where mortals

BEACON BRACH, N. J., August 4.

# Bellaire correspondence Pittsburg Post. Yesterday, the hottest of the ye

brought out that the city lookup is the polest place in town. New electric far keep a nice breeze going through the screened windows.

In Alaska, Too.

From the Anchorage Democrat This year, more than any other in the past three years, the mosquito has proved a most harassing little winged devil.

RAISING THE WIND How Would a One Per Cent. Tax or

Bank Deposits De? To THE HOPTOR OF THE SUN-Sir: POP everal years I have had in mind the following idea for Federal taxation, upon which I should like your readers' criti-

From the weekly reports of bank learings throughout the United States I should judge that in the banks so re porting at least \$7,000,000,000 is dea week, and estimating \$1, onited 000,000,000 more to be deposited through out the country not reported through the clearing house the total would be \$8,000,000,000 a week, or \$418,000,000,000 places. a year. A tax of 1 per cent. on this amount could raise more than \$4,000,-000,000 in the following manner:

At the end of each month each bank ing institution in the country would charge each depositor's account with 1 per cent, of the amount he deposited during that month and turn it over to the Government. If necessary the banks might receive a small percentage of the returns for their trouble

The only exception that I would make would be where a depositor is transferring money from one bank account

The advantages are as follows The tax is equitable and adjusts itself automatically to large and small depositors.

It gets a tax from many a person who has means but is not hit by the income cost of a very large number of the col-lectors, upkeep of offices, &c.

It is easily and promptly collected. The burden would be lighter because so many more people would partake in it and the taxpayer would not be bothered with any form to fill out.

Practically all other taxes could be iminated. Being collected monthly, the taxpayer would feel the levy less than one large amount collected once a year.

The one objection that I can see s far is that some depositors (who would try to avoid any tax) might discontinue keeping a bank account. However, the rate is so low and the less of banking conveniences so serious, and the fact that this tax would take the place of a large variety of other ones is so im portant, that this objection seems mainly theoretical.

For example, a man who debosits \$5,000 during a year would pay \$4.17 month or \$50 a year-a lot less than pays under present taxation.

During such times as these, when the burden of taxation falls heavily on industry and individuals, every method should be considered.

CHARLES E. RUDD. LARRYILLE, Conn., August 4.

#### PRUSSIA'S "PEACE." A Few Enlightening Paragraphs From History.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir. W. onstantly hear from Germany's apologists that from 1871 to August, 1914. Germany was always at peace and was the one uniformly peaceable first class

From 1903 to 1907 the Herrero n German Southwest Africa was the nost bitterly contested war whites and blacks known to the twentieth century. Five thousand German soldiers and settlers and 20,000 to 30,000 natives perished. In 1897 Germany seized Klao-Chau

because of the murder of two Catholic missionaries and rattled the sabre to such an extent that when in 1900 the Chinese Boxers began a war with the world it was primarily because of Germany's acts. The German Minister to China was the foreign official against whom the Boxers first struck. In the Boxer war of 1900 that fot-

lowed, Germany, as the leader of continental Europe, sent Field Marshal von Waldersee as the international commander in chief, and waged a Hunlike quarter. In 1888-1889. three times at war with and finally conquered the Arabs and blacks in East Africa, Von Wissman, Karl Peters and other German commanders waged aggressive ware of conquest with the utmost ferocity. One hundred and twenty thousand natives are estimated to have fallen in the last of the three East African wars alone. German propagandists are as ignorant

of the facts of modern history as modern German statesmen are indifferent to the validity of treaties, which they describe as only scraps of paper. HENRY A. FORSTER.

NEW YORK, August 4.

### DINING CAR MEALS.

Satisfied Patron of Them Replies

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUNoticed in THE SUN a letter by Mr. Warren Hastings of Rochester under the

With reference to the service on the dining cars of the New York Central lines, Mr. Hastings evidently suffers manded the Jamestown. He admitted from indigestion and is very grumpy. and probably a fat lady sat beside him I am in no way interested in the New ron, were little short of horrible. He York Central financially, but I travel was helpless. Probably Commodore over the road often, and I have never paid or given a tip to get a seat. I have always received polite treatment and have got a good meal at a reasonable price; for \$1 I can get a most excellent

> Mr. Hastings undoubtedly travelled former times when we had to get off at a station to eat, sitting on a stool and gulping our food while we watted for the gong to ring. In those days the prices were much lower. When we the train from New York to Buffalo we waited twenty minutes at the station to eat. Now we have clean table linen, good service and are moving along all the time. The only criticism I have to offer is

> that the portions are entirely too large for one person and part goes to waste. I would suggest smaller portions and lowering the price somewhat. I should like to blow Mr. Hastings

> to a good dinner for two at \$1 a plate and possibly a cocktail on the side. 1 have no doubt the officers in charge of the dining car service with offices at the Grand Central would appreciate a letter from Mr. Hastings stating in what train it was he was obliged to loosen up and pay in advance for a seat. MILBROOK, August 4. FAIR PLAY.

The Helpless Slacker. Knicker-Can he hide behind a petti-

Booker-No. his wife wears the breeches.

After the Enemy in Oklahoma From the Cies Chieftain. There is a new preacher at Bethesda. They say he sure pope it to the devil and THE ECONOMIC BENEFIT OF SAVING BREAD IN WAR TIME.

Not the Use of Wheat Alone, but of All Cereals, Must Be Closely Regu lated to Produce the Best Effect.

According to press despatches hotel | there is flour containing 81 per cent men in Boston "have voted to discon- of the grain, with husk, and 10 ps tinue the service of white bread for a week, as a means of saving flour and encouraging the use of corn, rye and other breads." This example, it is added, is being followed in other Without entering into the countless details of food economy in hotels and restaurants, it may be pointed out that amid all the calculations and difficulties of the problem the public is in danger of losing sight of the principal fact or moral of the

whole story. Not economy of wheat or bread only is necessary, but of all other cereals. The experience of England during the last month is definite and in the methods of bread making on this point. One of the most practical of experts, Captain Bathurst, believes that cereals like rye and corn port of the Metropolitan Committee count as much or more than wheat at this stage of the European conflict. The only important qualification is that rye and corn breads require more fact too many. It is said that the skilful baking than white bread. But n regard to the saving of bread, the poor man's meat, for it is protein in appear to be digestible and ofter the cheapest form, the problem in war time may be stated briefly on the facts of the British experience since the new Food Controller was appointed. In pre-war times the consumption of bread was 5% to 6 pounds a week

per capita. The Controller's allowance of four pounds represents a reduction of nearly 25 per cent. Physiology teaches that a further reduction in the national bread consumption is serious and even dangerous. The authorities will have to strain every nerve to insure that the bread supply, in- by eliminating the busk, reducing the cluding all cereals, is kept up to threefourths of its pre-war value. If the the keeping qualities of the bread and allowance of four pounds of bread is by rescinding the rule that it must no taken to represent the distribution figure for the whole mixed population, women and children, and non-workers, it may be conceded American market. that it is physiologically correct and that it will suffice to keep up the man power of the nation, that is to say, that the population as a whole will good and palatable bread. Bread not suffer. But an important exception must be made. worker to a four pound bread ration must imperil his value. The German experience, which is

just published in the leading scientific journals of the empire, proves that such a ration of bread leads to a slow deterioration of the race. Some time may elapse before this is noticed, and is better masticated and the risk is one which the Germans. after studying the value of this ration allowance advised is two ounces in 8,000 selected families, are now trying to avoid. According to these results it is much safer to reduce the ration of meat than the ration of 11/2 inches thick. Thus no one would cereals and breadstuffs. Bread, in consume more than six ounces which all cereals as food are included, is the worker's food, which nothing leaving a margin of five-eighths of can replace.

The economy of bread is necessary by worker and non-worker slike. It imperative on all the sedentary classes to get as far below the four pound bread ration as possible. As bread in this sense implies all cereals. it is plain that the consumption of ereals other than wheat, by those bread. The point is that grain mu who can do without them, is no true economy. The weakness in the hotel export have their difficulties, and the position is that the serving or not serving of white bread is not a saving of cereals, unless a bread is set up in their place. The suggestion that rye and other cereals should be eaten excessive and must be curtain instead of wheat may defeat its own purpose, for these cereals and wheat too are the elements of the different war breads, and the nations have got most unlimited amount. The quantity to get or make the best they can out of bread, butter, cakes and other prep

Practical ways of saving bread described by Captain Bathurst and Managers of hotels should other European authorities. First, sight of the main point, the saving of there is the present war bread in cereals. Spasmodic attempts to reflour, bran and other flours, the miller ly miss the mark. having a considerable choice. Thus

cent, of barley, maize, rice, cats an corn flour. Sometimes the addition of starch flour is allowed. Complain is made that this war bread is un wholesome and indigestible when prepared according to the Government reg ulations. This fact has led the Ministry of Food Control to appoint a committee to inquire into the matter.

According to a preliminary reporpublished last week in the Lancet the investigations so far show that the bread made from this flour when prop erly baked is perfectly wholesome bur it is admitted that there are unavoid able local variations in the flour uses and it is in points such as these tha improvements are desirable. The refor War Savings states that a canvass of the public gave the different objections to the bread as many, it bread is tasteless and quickly palls or the palate; it is tough; it does no produces symptoms of indigestion; is children it has sometimes produced skin eruptions; old people especially find it difficult to assimilate; it ofter tastes musty and soon becomes mouldy it becomes sticky and gummy (rop) bread), and it soon becomes stale and

uneatable. The improvements suggested an that the Government regulation flow should be made uniform in its qualities and properties by limiting the addition of other cereals besides wheat mixed flours to a fine state, increasing be sold until twelve hours old. When all this is done the loaf would be very much like various breads now on the

The experience of Great Britain therefore, teaches that the public, and especially the workers, must have a prepared and baked is wasted, and i does not prove sufficiently nourishing Hence experts are coming to the conclusion that economy in bread is at tained in other ways. mend first of all that the bread of the richer and more sedentary classes be toasted. The saving brought about a twofold. Less bread is eaten, and I

more satisfying. For breakfast the bread, with the same quantity a luncheon and dinner. This makes I elice 4 inches long, 2 inches wide and bread a day or 2% pounds a week pound of bread or its equivalent flour for puddings and me crust, the total even then being exactly had what the worker or soldier needs.

Authorities think this a method of saving cereols and it leav the consumer a choice, whether it white, brown or any other kind be economized, since the import and the

The consumption of bread at hotels clubs and restaurants has also been considered. Experts agree that i the readiest way of doing ! be by giving up afternuon the serving of bread in the present at of the somewhat insufficient common stations of flour, butter and sural stock of these nutritious grains. way must be som

## NEXT YEAR'S FOOD CROP. | ducer has get to be considerants

an Early Warning to Consumers Who Do Not Heed the Future. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Just

connection with some farm matters. Four months ago everybody in this of food speculators. land with brain and voice was think- The law of supply and demand ma-ing about food and talking to the take care of the farmer this year of farmers. The thinking was very ner- good shape. yous and the talk ver urgeful. Farmer John was for once patted, bucked up and exhorted till his jeans-now costing \$3.50 a pair-were like to bust. And dependable old Farmer John was right there with the goods too. He took brief sizeup of the weather, another of Wilhelm, got the old plough right out and went at it.

Ensued the said four months. To-day we feel much builter about his food business-Hoover or no Hoover.

New York looks appreciatively out ipon the biggest potato crop : Pittsburg dreams for once of unlimited onlons; St. ouis ditto cabbage; Boston is letting out her belt and making more bean pots; while the urchins of Chicago have already left their crap games to gamble on the three and a half billion bushel corn crop. The completed story of have read the letter from America's harvest this summer is one item that will need none of Mr. Creel's elaboration. So far so good. We and our friends,

food all right. Now I am on the up-State side of this proposition. My bread and butter

out of the soil first hand. What would like to ask you is whether the country has not rather forgotten Farmer John in the general rush of events. Perhaps not. I hope not. It would be

the greatest calamity that could befull if it should take his products this fall the thank-God-and-we-should-worrywhile-the-grub-lasts spirit that has always gone with bumper crop seasons. You may say that there is no possi-

billty of low prices under the present war demand. Perhaps not. But it must be remembered that our potato crop of older sisters are invariable but three years ago sold for around 20 cents | So three cheers for the hill to the farmer, and that was a 400,000,000 say 1. bushel crop. This year the Government talks a 450,000,000 bushel crop. It costs from 60 to 75 cents to grow potatoes this year. It must be remembered that our only \$.000,000,000 bushel corn crop sold at 30 cents a bushel; I have sold wheat crop for 70 cents and beans for cents a pound within five years, those eing the ruling prices in each case. It costs a lot more to produce these knows it. things now than it did before the war: 2617 Will pay you for you the scale of livable prices to the pro-

England. The loaf consists of wheat omize white flour and bread will sur-PAUL BARTHOLOW, M. D.

higher than it was Parmer John does not demand to want extortionate prices for his warra The extreme prices of last year did not go to him, partly for the very reason word at this stage of the game in that they were high because he did not become the word at this stage of the game in that they were high because he did not become the stage of the game in that they were high because he did not become the stage of the game in that they were high because he did not be some farm matters. were short, regardless of the conduct

> heaven I would like to see the Gove ment keep a steadying hand in the tiller. If the farmer lease momen his staple products this year and be has never before falled to be bumper crop season then git yelone cellars in shape for next to

It is next year and the one after ! when the pinch is going to come. in 1917. I believe if we get a food director that it will be well for him is keep an ear to the ground as and to the pavement. STAMFORD, August 4.

#### WILKES BOOTH'S DEATH A Bellef That It Did Not Occur Until Fourteen Years Ago. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SE

about Booth, the fanatic who Booth died on Janua in Enid, Okla. For proof sertion address his law .... and Tommies and pollus, can use the of Memphis, Tenn., who was a two years ago, his mirround his possession, from which and measurements can be ! YONKERS, August 4.

## A MILITARY DISCOVERY

The Superiority of Little Sisters Deer Blg Sisters. TO THE EDITOR OF THE ST

I know is their younger -ill tell you was the big ones much. Good faile

PERTYSONED BARRAGE PLATTSRUBG BARRACHE, AUGUS

#### Identified. Advertisement in Martinia . Trest-the attent our Pr

Peterson Park, lastes, stars. suit, fined with light of